BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

AFFAIR AT ADAMS.—On last Thursday night Capt. Stephen Elliott, Jr., proceeded, with a select party, in two boats, to the neighborhood of a barque-rigged vessel-of-war and a revenue cutter schooner, lying in close proximity off Otter Island, at the mouth of the Combahee and Ashpoo Rivers. According to arrangements made by that enterprising, shrewd and skillful officer, a torpedo was exploded in the darkness of night, about 3½ o'clock, and at daylight the barque only was visible. The cutter is supposed to have gone to the bottom.

It is stated that under flag of truce on Saturday intelligence was recived from the enemy at Port Royal Ferry that the schooner was destroyed, with the loss of four lives. This may or may not be authentic. At any rate, we shall soon hear the result through the Yankee newspapers. We trust this expedition will be followed up by systematic and successful efforts to rid our waters of the presence of the hateful invader.

Speaking of flag of truce, we learn that Lieut. James Lowndes, A. A. G. of General Walker, on Thursday last declined to hold communication with Colonel Higginson, commanding one of the so-called South Carolina Regiments on Hilton Head. This Yankee Colonel was accompanied in his boat by one of the non-commissioned officers of those troops, who are not to "go in promiscus," but to be put in the forefront of the battle, like Uriah the Hittite of old.—*Ch. Mercury*

THE WASHERWOMEN ON A STRIKE.—Twenty names of women, calling themselves "We the washerwomen of the city of Macon, Ga," are signed to a notice in the Macon *Telegraph*, prescribing rates for washing, and denouncing as "rats" all who do not comply with them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGO SALE DIRECT IMPORTATION PER STEAMSHIP PET AND SCHOONER JULIA.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 8TH, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 in Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported in above named vessels, viz:

204 casks Soda Crystals,
130 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
105 boxes Tin Plate,
15 cases 30 dozen Cotton Cards, No 10,
73 boxes Castile Soap,
17 boxes Fancy do
10 boxes English Sperm Candles,
67 boxes Star do
39 boxes Extract Logwood,
5 boxes Blueing,
15 boxes 300 gross Matches,
100 oz Quinine,
1 case Sponge,
10 barrels Alum,
1 barrel Jamaica Ginger,
8 boxes Pearl Starch,
5 bags prime Coffee,
45 dozen Brooms,
25 barrels pure Vinegar,
1 bdle 448 lbs Sole Leather,
4 cases Boots and Shoes,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 chests Congou do
1 bag Pimento
1 cask Tinware,
3½ dozen Bastard Files,
36 dozen Handsaw Files,
52 reams Note Paper,
7 cases Men and Boys' Straw Hats,
6 bales Unbleached Shirting, 300 pieces,
4 cases Long Cloth, 110 pieces,
1 case Tweeds,
100 lbs White and Yellow Shoe Thread,
1500 dozen Clark's Spool Cotton,
1 case Ladies' Mantillas,
1 case Ready Made Clothing,
5 hhds Old Scotch Whisky, S and D,
3 qr. casks do do do
2 pipes pure Pale Cognac Brandy,
2 kegs pure Old Jamaica Rum,
30 cases Cognac Brandy, *Government brand.*

AND

4 casks ALCOHOL.

May 1-td

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
Camp Holmes, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PATON, Adjutant. May 1-1m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

STOP THIEF--$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE recovery of my Mare, Saddle and Bridle, which were stolen from my premises on the 25th inst. The Mare can be easily known. She is a very dark bay—almost black; is very fat; has a wart on the side, of the size of a large marble, and one on one of fore-feet just above the hoof.—She is about 11 or 12 years of age. There are several little white marks upon her back where the saddle rests. The saddle is large, and looks somewhat new, with plain skirts, cushioned hog-skin seat, and has no horn. The bridle is old, and one of the reins has been defaced and eaten. The thief had a dark carpet bag, is probably, from what I can learn, a deserter, and is supposed to have gone in the derection of the N. C. Central Railroad, and will probably try to effect a sale at some point on or near that road. Any person coming in possession of any information relative to the mare, &c., will greatly oblige me by addressing me at this place.

JAMES SHANKS.

Leasburg, N. C., April 22th, 1863.—3t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot, in the Western part of the City. The house contains five rooms and a large store, containing counters, shelves, &c., &c.

The lot is well enclosed by a fence eight feet high.—There is also a good stable for three horses, a cow shed, and other necessary pens for hogs, chickens, &c., &c.

This property will command a good rent at any time, as it is known to be a most desirable business stand, as well as a comfortable dwelling for a small family.

To any person wishing to invest Confederate money, this is a favorable opportunity. For further information apply to J. G. BROMELL, or W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq.

May 1-3t

BOARD!--BOARD!--BOARD!

HAVING RENTED THE RESIDENCE OF THE late John Hutchins, Esq., I am prepared to accomodate a few boarders as comfortable and on as reasonable terms as the times will admit of.

May 1-3t J. G. BROMELL.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

PERSONS WISHING TO RENT ROOMS IN A most desirable part of the City, can be accommodated on application to

May 1-3t J. G. BROMELL.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863. NO. 149.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@3 50
GEESE	None
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25@30c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 25
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John E Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Gowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith-	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 48th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the Farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.

April 24-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A N EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR sale. Made by Gilbert, of Boston. Enquire of JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett Street, near the Fair Ground.

ALSO

A second hand PIANO at a very low price.

April 30-tf

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

April 4 1m*

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

April 4-1m*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Funded Notes.

Jan 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALAMANCE county, at Graham, about the last of March, a negro man who says his name is FRED, very black, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and says he belongs to Henry Emsley Hunter, of Mecklenburg county. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
April 29-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$3,500 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years old. Must be native born, with good recommendations. None other need apply.

J. R. WHITAKER,
April 29-3t* At E. A. Whitaker's.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them. JORDAN WOMBLE.

April 25-1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

NOTICE.

MY CERTIFICATE FOR 28 SHARES OF STOCK in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, No. ——, having been destroyed by the public enemy, notice is hereby given that I shall apply for another certificate at the next regular meeting of the stockholders.

April 30-3t* JOHNSON H. BRYAN.

FOR RENT.

SIX LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, OVER W. J. LOUGHE'S Store, on Fayetteville street. Terms $250 per annum. April 29-3t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Hargett streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April-21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.

April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st twe story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.

April 15-tf B. & CO.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of MAY, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock. JNO. P. COOK.

April 23-6t

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKER
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches. Feb 24-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

Chief Enrolling Office,
Seventh Congressional District,
Wadesboro', N. C., April 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERsons in this District seeking exemptions or details, must apply to this Office only. The Commandant of Conscripts will not consider any applications not sent up through the proper channel.

All persons having contracts with Government (except Contractors with Ordnance Department) must have their applications for detail certified to, by the officer with whom the contract was made, as neither unreasonable or excessive. Ordnance Contractors must have their application, for detail, certified to by Captain Barny, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C.

All applications for Executive Clemency must be accompanied with Affidavits of at least six highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and forwarded through this office. J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S.,
Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.

April 27-4t

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognising the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonels William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)

April 24-1w* SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.

Standard copy one month.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(Office on Fayetteville Street.)

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchase of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.,
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. H. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.

JOHN P. HUTCHINS, Executor.

April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

JOHN P. HUTCHINS, Executor.

April 13-1May.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.

March 31-tf.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 23, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$2 00
" "	Six months - - -	1 00
" "	Three months - -	50
" "	One month - - -	10

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

We do not exchange with the *State Journal* and seldom ever see a number of that paper, and it is not probable that we should ever have seen the following which appeared in that sheet on yesterday, had our attention not been called to it.

"To 'A CORRESPONDENT.'—The following enquiry has been addressed to us by a gentleman in no way connected with politics. He is nevertheless one of the most distinguished men in the State in everything else than politics which can ennoble men. We answer his question as fully as we can, confining ourself to what is believed to be true, however:

"Who is the distinguished lawyer said to be the writer of certain editorials in the Raleigh *Progress* favoring a reconstruction of the Union with the Yankees, and who is known to be in favor of reconstruction?"

This question was asked of us privately, the intention being, we presume, that the answer should be by private letter. We prefer to give it publicly, for we think there are others who would like to know. The person here alluded to is Bartholomew F. Moore, of this City, late Chairman of the Board of Claims. This is not denied or disputed here. Mr. Moore is known to be in favor of a re-construction of the Union. He has refused to receive Confederate currency in satisfaction of his debts. He is known also to be eternally finding fault with the Confederate Government, and constantly speaks in disrespectful terms of it. He is known to have stated that the acts of our soldiers have been worse (or as bad) than those of the Yankee Government. He is a writer for the *Standard*, editorially and otherwise, is a peculiar friend of Holden's since his apostacy to the Whig party, and, *it is said*, he now for the first time uses his influence freely in the interests of those who are not peculiarly the friends or supporters of the Confederate Government. This is about as much of the matter as we know. We have not touched on rumors not very common."

As for Messrs. Holden and Moore we suppose they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. As for ourself we have only to say had "one of the most distinguished men in the State" addressed us, we could have given him a more satisfactory answer than the above. We would have answered him thus:

In the first place, if it be asserted that any article has ever appeared in the *Progress* looking to or favoring reconstruction, we pronounce it false. We have declared in favor of peace and do now, as soon as it can be had on terms favorable to our section.

Secondly, we, as a general thing, edit our paper ourself, and the series of peace articles which have appeared in the *Progress* and which have been so well received by the masses of our people and for which we are receiving letters from different parts of the State bidding us go on in the good work, were written by us.

Thirdly and lastly, we belong to no joint stock association, but on the contrary own our establishment, and hence our editorial labors are not subject to an advisory committee composed of played-out office holders and spavined politicians. We are master of our own press and type and the author of and responsible for the sentiments of the paper.

Such would have been our answer to "one of the most *distinguished* men in the State" by whom we doubt not it would have been perfectly understood.

We are no advocate for reconstruction of the old Union, nor are any of our contributors or correspondents, but we are for peace—now—and upon any terms consistent with the rights and honor of our section. Such a peace every honest man in the land longs for and such a peace we trust in God we shall soon have. We know that there are a few corrupt politicians and dishonest speculators that want the war to go on, but they belong to that class that were active in bringing on the trouble and who promised to do all the fighting necessary to whip the "cowardly Yankees," but they have skulked at home like whipped spaniels, while the patriotic masses who favored the exhaustion of all honorable means to avert the great calamity have been fighting the battles of the country, and have stood as a wall of fire between these cowardly slanderers and their property and the common enemy.

It is well known to the people of this State that the bellowing braggarts who disgusted public assemblages during the campaign of 1860 by their rantings, who promised to fight all the battles and drink all the blood, have neither given their services nor their means to the cause of the country, but, with very rare exceptions, are at home enriching themselves by speculation and extortion, oppressing the poor and sucking the very life blood of the wives, children and widows of the brave men whose devotion to their country has induced them to follow its flag. These are the men who talk about "fighting it out," "don't mean to give up," "never go back," and all that, every time any one raises a voice for an honorable peace.

We want the war to stop—we want it to stop now—the sooner the better for all concerned. Let fighting stop and negotiations commence, for we are confident that if the war blast can be hushed and reason allowed to resume its reign, the whole matter can be settled upon the basis of separation and in a manner that will be satisfactory to the masses of both sections. The end must come by negotiation when it does come and we say let it come now.

If this be treason we are a traitor, and "one of the most distinguished men in the State" can put it into his pipe and smoke it.

The Press Association.

We are taxed about one hundred dollars a month for the dispatches furnished us by the Press Association of which R. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, is President, and John S. Thrasher, is Superintendent. We went into the new Association, being willing to pay any tax that we could afford, to procure reliable news for our readers, and hoping that the new Association would improve on the old order of things. We have been disappointed and so has everybody else, who receives the dispatches. The changes have been increased, but there has been no advance in any other department. The dispatches we receive from the West and South are generally unintelligible and unless some improvement can be made the sooner the "Association" is broken up the better. Mr. Thraser has made an agent at Jackson, Miss., of one Wagner—(a wag we should think)—whose dispatches are nonsensical and ridiculous and unintelligible to telegraph operators and newspaper men. We hope Mr. Thrasher will remove Wagner or discontinue that station—we want no more of his dispatches, for forty lawyers could not put sense in them.

We have borne up under the grievance and thought we would make no complaint but the thing has become too bad. The Association in its wisdom has decided that members who receive the dispatches shall not give them to the public on their bulletin boards, or in any way, before their regular issue. This was not necessary as far as Wagner's dispatches are concern, for no living mortal would ever be able to read them. We appeal to Mr. Thrasher to help us, for of ourself, with Wagner's dispatches, we can do nothing.

From Kinston.

A gentleman showed us a private letter from an intelligent officer at Kinston, written yesterday morning, in which the particulars of the skirmish below Kinston, on Tuesday, are given. Six regiments of the enemy came up and engaged our force at Gum Swamp, consisting of only three companies, which fell back and fought the enemy as they retreated until night. We lost five killed, eleven wounded, and eight missing; 24 in all. The enemy's loss is not known.

The enemy fell back towards Newbern and all was quiet along the lines below Kinston, on Wednesday. As the enemy seem to make these raids in force, we would suggest that if it would not weaken the force required for the *defence* of Kinston too much, the picket force at Gum Swamp be reinforced to at least five companies. We do not think that six regiments of Yankees can be whipped with less than five companies. We will not press our views, but simply make the suggestion.

M. S. Sherwood, Esq., has sold the Greensboro' *Patriot* to Messrs. A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendenin. Mr. Sherwood takes leave of his patrons and the members of the profession in a neat, feeling and well worded valedictory, and we wish him all good fortune in his retirement.

We are authorized by Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to state that there is a quantity of broom corn and sugar cane at the Asylum which will be given to any one for seed who will apply for it.

Our Kinston Correspondence.

KINSTON, April 28, '62, 5 P. M.

MR. EDITOR:—A fight is now going on at Gum Swamp, eight miles below this place. The number of the enemy is not known but believed to be in strong force.

CITIZEN.

MARK THE CREATURES.—We are engaged in a common struggle for a common object and every man who throws obstacles in the way of success, should be marked. We have more respect for the Yankee who fights us than for the Southern citizen who exerts himself to destroy the currency. We most cordially endorse the following from an exchange:

Mark Them.—Once in a while we hear of persons in various sections of the Confederacy who refuse to receive Confederate Treasury notes. The man who demands other money than the Government currency for what he has to sell, or who refuses to sell at all because he discredits the currency, should be classed with the vilest emissaries, foreign or domestic, which our country has to contend with. He is false to the Confederate cause—the worst kind of a tory. He strikes at the vitals of the Confederacy. You may attempt to paliate such conduct by excuses, but excuses for such conduct are mere flimsy pretexts. The currency must be sustained. He who refuses or undertakes to depreciate it, is virtually aiding and abetting our oppressors, and is a worse enemy to the cause of the South than the most vindictive foe we have elsewhere. If a person endeavors to injure us one way, he will in another. Any one who refuses to take Confederate currency, will not hesitate to injure us in other ways, should opportunity offer. No treatment is too severe for such a class of individuals. They are traitors to their country, and ought to receive the punishment of a traitor.

GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.—Their seems to be an idea prevailing with certain classes in all communities that the fortunate, or we should say the more prudent, ought to help others along in the world; and if those prudent ones do not agree in this sentiment, they are denounced as mean and stingy. Now there never was a truer saying than that which heads our article—God helps those who help themselves. The idea that a man can fold his arms in idleness and expect others to help him along in the world is preposterous.

It was the intention of our Maker that every man and woman should, for him or herself, earn the necessary subsistence of life. Yet we see every day numbers who, in action, deny this true teaching of holy writ, and expect every man they meet with to give them a push.

If a man does his part well and faithfully he will be rewarded, both in honors and money. The man, woman or child who supposes anything worthy in life can be attained without a struggle is sadly mistaken, and had better begin at once to learn that obstacles to honor, wealth and preferment will beset them at every step. Some envy the man who has thousands and millions at his command, and can not wait to obtain like amounts by hard licks and persevering industry, but choose a nigh cut to fortune. The natural result is, total ruin. Let no one be ashamed to acknowledge their poverty—it is no disgrace. If you are poor, work like beavers, trust in God and save your money, and you will be above want or crime.—*Columbus Times.*

SOMETHING THAT SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER.—A Mississippi contemporary says many of the officers of our army were amusing themselves at a military ball in Vicksburg, when the enemy's vessels were passing down the river on the night of the 16th. No wonder the enemy is getting the advantage of us when we rely on such leaders as these to do our fighting. It has long been evident that there is something wrong in that department, and the sooner government looks into it the better.

GEN. HILL TO HIS COMMAND.

Gen. Hill has just issued the following complimentary order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT, N. C.
GOLDSBORO', April 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

The Department Commander returns his hearty thanks to the troops, under his command, for their courage in battle, patient endurance on long fatiguing marches in the cold and wet, for their vigilance on duty, and uniform good behavior every where. Unlike the rascally Yankees, you have protected private property, and no depredations have been committed, except in a few instances by the 26th N. C. Regiment. It is to be hoped that this brave Regiment, will leave off this low Yankee practice, and will behave as well on the march, as it has always done on the battle field.

Some twenty cavalry men, under Lieut. Beard, behaved badly in presence of the Yankees, and the same is charged against Capt. Nicholl's company of cavalry. All the rest of the troops behaved most handsomely.

Soldiers! with forces inferior to the Yankees, you drove them into their rat-holes in Newbern and Washington. You held the latter place in close siege for sixteen days. With light field guns, you whipped the four gun-boats in the harbor at Washington, disabling two of them, and driving the poor poltroon, Renshaw, U. S. Navy, under shelter of an Island. With some half-a-dozen field pieces, you kept back nine gun-boats from coming to the relief of their afflicted consorts. The relieving force of seven thousand men, you whipped so easily as to think the battle was but a skirmish, and were preparing for the real contest when you learned that the foe had slipped off in the darkness of the night, blockading the road behind him, so that a dog, or a sneaking exempt could not crawl through. If you failed to accomplish greater things, the fault was not yours.

How much better is it thus to deserve the thanks of the country by your courage and patience, than to skulk at home as the cowardly exempts do. Some of these poor dogs have hired substitutes, as though money could pay the service every man owes his country. Others claim to own twenty negroes, and with justice might claim to be masters of an infinite amount of cowardice. Others are stuffy squires, bless their dignified souls! Others are warlike militia officers, and their regiments cannot dispense with such models of military skill and valor.

And such noble regiments they have! Three field officers, four staff officers, ten Captains, thirty Lieutenants and one private, with a misery in his bowels. Some are pill and syringe gentlemen, and have done their share in killing at home. Some are kindly making shoes for the army, and generously give them to the poor soldiers, only asking two months pay. Some are too sweet and delicate for anything but fancy duty; the sight of blood is unpleasant, and the roar of cannon shocks their sensibilities.

When our independence is won, the most trifling soldier in the ranks, will be more respected as he is now more respectable, than an army of these skulking exempts.

D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

CHEERING VIEWS FROM VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

The editor of the Raymond (Miss.,) *Gazette* has read a private letter from Vice-President Stephens, under date of March 14th, addressed to a lady at Raymond. It contains matters of interest, as expressing the views of one of the first minds of the nation, in the present juncture of affairs, and the *Gazette* quotes freely.

In speaking of the ability of the South to maintain the stand taken, Mr. Stephens speaks confidently, and says: "We can, without doubt, subsist our armies just as long as the Federal government shall continue to wage this crusade against us, if we properly, judiciously and wisely avail ourselves of our resources. They are abundant if prudently developed, husbanded and applied. No equal number of people on the earth ever had more of the essential elements of war at their command than we have. Internal resources for subsistence is one of the chiefest of these. But the development of these needs looking to by those who conduct war quite as much, if not more, than the raising of armies. I gave close attention to this subject in the beginning of our struggle, and was well satisfied that we could maintain the war in our defense as long as the enemy could prosecute it for our subjection. Frederick, of Prussia, defended his kingdom in a seven year's struggle against all the combined powers. The odds against him in fighting men were but three to one—yet his defense was successful; and not only this, but at the end of the war he did not owe a dollar.

This shows what can and may be done, for his kingdom was far inferior to our territory in those internal resources essential to success in war. All that is wanting with us, under a kind Providence, is the same brains to manage and mould our resources that elevated those of Prussia. * * * Every energy of the country now in the agricultural line should be vigorously applied to the production of food and clothing. For while I am satisfied we possess the means to furnish the necessary supplies, etc., I am equally satisfied that if they are not properly an efficiently used, the supplies will fail, and then failure will be attended with disaster."

After speaking of several minor matters, and dwelling somewhat upon the movements in the Northwest, Mr. Stephens says: "In the meantime we must, with patriotism, patience and fortitude, bear all the ills, privations and sacrifices which are the price of our independence. These ill, privations and sacrifices must be heroically borne, not only by the gallant men in the field, but by all who are at home. All have duties to perform. Every one who can turn a furrow or a spindle, use a hoe or a needle, wield an axe or a shuttle—in a word, every one who can turn a hand to any thing in the way of supplying food and clothing for the men in the field, can render important and essential service to the great cause, and contribute something toward ultimate success."

In speaking of the present prospect of the country, in the fighting way, Mr. Stephens says: "We all here have been anxiously watching the movements of the enemy in your State. Those who have suffered by the hand of the despoiler, the plunderer and the robber, have our deepest sympathies, while the noble spirits who have defended Port Hudson and Vicksburg have our liveliest gratitude and highest admiration. They have won a name that will live through all history."

THE DARKIES IN COUNCIL.—The Boston *Courier* publishes an account of a meeting of negroes in New Bedford, Mass., convened by request of Governor Andrew, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. "Mr. Crow," the chairman, after delivering the opening address, sat down upon a barrel, when the Secretary read the following resolutions:

1. Whereas how, lookin' back trou de vista of dis war, we don't see nothin' gooveragin' and lookin' throgh de retrospeck ahead, things looks wuss'n ever; resolved, sumthin's got to be done!
2. *Resolved*, white folks haint done nothin',
3. *Resolved*, it takes cullered folks to do sumthin',
4. *Resolved*, how's it gwine to be done?
5. *Resolved*, dat's de question!

The resolutions having been read, there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen treading upon the elongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and out-cry. Order being at length restored, Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel.

Mr. Cole remarked: "Mr. Cheerman, I don't know 'bout dis yere thing. Yes place, afore we folks de Souf, I wants to know what we's got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de *Currier* todder day 'bout some white folish askin' a cullered gemman if he didn't mean to lick. Says de cullered gemman, says he, "Look yere, white man, did yah ever see two dogs fightin' over a bone?" "Well, I owed he had, I does," says de cullered gemman, "did de bone

Now den, Miss'r Cheerman on de barrel yonder, dey tell us dis's a war for liberty—for to set dem niggers out Souf free. Well, who axed 'em to do it? Nigger out Souf didn't. He's better off afore dan he is now, kickes' 'bout atween two armies a hutchin' it all round. Cullered gemmen here at de North didn't ax 'em. Pose we wants dem dirty niggers cirkulatin' round here a takin business out o' our hands! Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents like dey can? No say, no! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till cullered people and niggers had axed 'em to fight 'bout 'em, dere wouldn't been no fightin', no way! Guv'nor Andrew can't come it over dis chile. If he wants a dinner, I'le give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, 'cause I ain't proud; but he ain't a gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long. No sah! an' what's more, white sodgers don't want us no mor'n we want to go! Dis yere country 'll be safer to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de cullerd gemmen stay to home an' mind dere own business!

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing effect upon the assembly, that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with His Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comporting with the public welfare.

YANKEE BREAD TRAMPLED IN THE MUD.—A letter from London in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* alludes to the fact, which the English newspapers charitably suppressed, as follows:

I am sorry to see that a very unpleasant demonstration was made at Manchester, last Thursday, concerning which, it is well that you should have full particulars. It appears that a meeting of the operatives in Manchester had been called for that day, and it was announced the Rev. C. W. Denison, chaplain of the Geroge Griswold, would be present. The ... was all very well, and the Manchester operatives would gladly have listened to an address from that gentleman. But the managers of the meeting, very ill advisedly, also announced that on the occasion fifteen thousand loaves would be distributed, composed of the flour brought by the George Griswold, and representing the number of barrels of the staff of life that composed her cargo.

This is a purely English way of doing things. In the very disbursement of charity there must be a "fuss" about it. They overlooked the fact, that while the Manchester operatives would thankfully participate in the American contributions, when presented to them in the proper manner, they were still men and women enough to resent the idea of being paraded like so many paupers, and sent home each with a loaf of bread under his arm. The managers may have meant well enough, but were sadly mistaken in their policy. Possibly, however, if left alone, the operatives would have submitted to this public system of charity, but it was too good an opportunity for the Liverpool secessionists to lose. Taking advantage of the circumstances, their emmissaries were sent down among the Manchester masses, and the result was that when the hour for the meeting arrived, instead of an anxious and grateful assemblage of men and women, there was only an excited and almost infuriated mob.

I may spare you the details, but the end was that fifteen thousand loaves of bread, each weighing two pounds—thus representing one hundred and fifty barrels of flour—were taken from the pans and thrown into the mud, where it was trampled under foot. The mob pelted each other with the convenient missiles, and a scene of excitement and confusion ensued, better imagined than described. Of course, the meeting, as such, was broken up, and the day terminated in a disgraceful row. These appear to be the facts, for which I have no comment.

THE RAID ON MCMINNVILLE.—The accounts given by the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the late Yankee raid upon McMinnville indicates a most culpable lack of vigilance on the part of our military authorities in that section of Tennessee. The *Rebel* says:

The enemy appeared on the Northwest side of the town at noon on Monday. Tidings of his approach had been brought in an hour or two before, allowing the stray cavalrymen, convalescent soldiers and others a chance of escape. There was a company of Provost guardmen present, who made a stand against the first advance for the purpose of giving our wagons, *et cetera*, a fair start. After a brisk skirmish of half an hour, overpowering numbers forced this handful of men to disperse. Some escaped and others were captured. There being no farther obstacle the Federals at once proceeded to the public square. They were mostly mounted infantry, estimated at between six and ten thousand in number.

The first business was the destruction of the large Cotton Factory, near the railroad bridge. It is one of the most extensive, and has been also one of the most useful in the South. It was completely destroyed. They then burnt the Depot buildings, and adjoining houses, and the bridges across the Barren Ford. It is also reported that they burnt the Court House, and that two citizens of the town had been shot.

Gen. John Morgan was in the town at the time, and only succeeded in making his escape with his wife, by a hair's breadth. He left on an ambulance (himself mounted) on the Sparta road. We are happy to announce that he reached Sparta that night in safety. Ellsworth ("Lightning,") his famous telegraphic operator, who had his leg broken some time ago, was captured.

Who is to blame for this ugly business? Here is a cavalry dash upon one of our chief frontier towns, its possession and the destruction of large and useful property—the raid is even extended as far as Hillsboro', passing almost under the guns of Manchester, and right under the nose of the military thereof—and yet not a shot is fired, and the vandals escape with glory, trophies and all! Who is to blame for it? It certainly is one among the least commendable circumstances which have occured in Middle Tennessee.

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.—From a gentleman of St. Augustine, Florida, who, with his family, was taken to Beaufort by the Yankees, the Savannah *Republican* gathers the following information of the situation of affairs in Beaufort up to last Saturday:

There are at Beaufort three regiments of whites and two of blacks, all of which were encamped near the town. There are no gunboats at the town or nearer than Hilton Head. The iron-clads are still at the latter place undergoing repairs. The Yankees manifest great disappointment at the result at Charleston, and swear, in their bitterness, that the place shall yet be taken, even at the cost of their last man. The privates of the army, though, are thoroughly disgusted with the war and anxious to see it closed on any terms. Our informant heard them speaking freely of their loss on the iron-clads, which they said was very heavy. The negroes make but trifling soldiers; they invariably run in a fight and often shoot each other at the posts through awkwardness or mistake. At Jacksonville, after the first fire they came running back into the town at a long trot, and were half frightened out of their wits. Some twenty of them were killed in the engagement with Finegan's men.

Beaufort now stands on a common, all the fences and out-door improvements having been destroyed, together with the ornamental growth of the place. It is kept quite clean and in a healthy condition. The houses are occupied by both whites and blacks, many of the latter being installed in the stately halls, once the seat of fashion and refinement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From the West—Northern News, &c.

JACKSON, April 29.—A special dispatch to the ... says that all is quiet along the entire front from ... to Lafayette. The Yankees are South of the usual ... No indications of an advance. Northern papers ... bloody accounts, and tyranny and anarchy are ... land. Memphis dates of the 21st say Warrenton ... ported in Federal possession. Movements are such as ... correspondents to believe that Grant will capture ... long to-day or to-morrow. The number of sick arriving at ... until from Tennessee is increasing, and the hospitals ... Burnside's advance had reached Cumberland Gap, ... ing to penetrate East Tennessee. It is now definitely ... that Marshall, Breckinridge and Pegram have fallen ... upon Knoxville, where they are commanded by ... Jackson.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, April 29.—Dispatches from Grenada ... say all is quiet at Memphis. Four gunboats just ... Grand Gulf. One gunboat below shelling both ... ring heavy, which is heard distinctly. The enemy ... evening burnt Union Church on Natchez and ... road. Capt. Cleveland and one hundred of West ... cavalry had a skirmish of some hours. The Yankee ... was not ascertained. They have four pieces of ... and are probably making towards Natchez. Passengers ... who left New Orleans on Thursday say the police ... tions are stringent. Coffee houses are closed at ... citizens are not allowed out after 9 o'clock. Fresh ... are drilling and arming the negroes from the ... Banks had taken Alexandria. The *Appeal* says Gen. ... commanding Lagrange, states he will unite his ... Lagrange, Jackson, Tenn., Bollivar and Corinth ... advance with twenty thousand on Meridian ... Mobile, thus necessitating the evacuation of Vicksburg.

An Attack at Grand Gulf—Heavy Bombardment—Official Account, &c.

RICHMOND, April 30.—Official dispatch from ... 29th: To Gen. S. Cooper:—Six gunboats averaging ... guns each opened a terrific fire upon our batteries ... Grand Gulf at 7 a. m. and continued without intermission for six hours and a-half, when they withdrew. ... eral boats apparently damaged, and one disabled ... on the Louisiana shore below. Our loss is three ... including Col. Wade, Gen. Bowen's chief of artillery ... twelve or fifteen wounded. Repairs are being made ... we are expecting a renewal of the attack to-morrow. ... Transports loaded with troops are in sight but inactive.

[Signed] J. C. PEMBERTON, Lt. Gen. Comd'g.

Battle Imminent at Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, April 30.—Accounts from Fredericksburg to-day are very meagre. The train which arrived ... evening brought down a number of men wounded in ... skirmishes yesterday. Reports from various sources ... dicate that the Yankees have crossed in force at ... above and below Fredericksburg. A great battle is ... minent. Our troops were in fine spirits and ready for ... tion.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 30.—In the Senate, the House ... creasing the pay of soldiers was postponed. The ... Exemption Bill was finally passed. It repeals the ... of the existing law relative to overseers, but exempts ... person for each farm owned by minors or persons ... in the military or naval service, on which there ... twenty or more slaves. Several provisions are ... one requiring the owners of slaves to pay annually ... the Treasury five hundred dollars. The act also ... ises the President to exempt such persons as in his ... ment should be exempted; also exempts all State ... whom the Governor of any State may claim to ... empted for the administration of the law. In other ... spects the act of last session remains. The Senate ... passed House Bill to establish a provisional ... bills relative to Congressional elections in Tennessee ... Louisiana.

The House passed a bill to prohibit any trade in ... States paper currency under severe penalties. Also ... a bill requiring all persons in Quartermaster or ... sary departments to file an inventory of property ... curely against fraud.

Gen. Imboden's Success Confirmed.

RICHMOND, April 30.—Reports of Imboden's success ... the enemy at Beverly, Northwestern Virginia, have ... confirmed. He drove them from the town and destroyed ... or captured a large amount of stores and a number ... prisoners. Our loss slight. Nothing later from Fredericksburg.

THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

BY JAMES M'CRACKEN.

Upon the hill he turned
To take a last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook.
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leant upon his sword,
And wiped away a tear.

Beside that cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze.
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear,
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot,
Oh! do not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost ranks,
In danger's dark carcer;
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

To see a soldier weep
Is evidence that he,
His shining blade in blood will steep
For those who would be free;
And when he leaves his wife,
Sister, or sweet-heart dear,
And hastens to the field of strife
And wipes away a tear.

The partner of his love,
And children there may be;
He now commends to Him above,
Who rules the land and sea;
The impulse left by hope
Regardless of all fear
Bids him who greatest dangers cope,
And dries each falling tear.

A soldier just returned from the wars, in Tallapoosa county, suggest to the Dadeville Banner that Alabama pass a statute of limitation against the early administration on soldiers' estates. His estate, he says, has been administered on, and most of his effects squandered, and he not only "still lives," but has been kicking; yet neither brings his property back—and a man without property these days is much worse than a man without a wife.

The editor of a Georgia paper acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of well-tasted rum of Confederate manufacture. It is rarely, that liquor of any kind fails to be well tasted in a printing office.